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03/26/99

# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 169.1167

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier

Cameron Bolitho Browne

Express Mail Label No.

## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

## ADDRESS TO:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, DC 20231

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form  
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)

2. ☒ Specification Total Pages 15

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) Total Sheets 8

4. ☒ Oath or Declaration Total Pages 1

a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)

b. ☒ Unexecuted for information purposes

c. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)  
[Note Box 5 below]

i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**  
Signed Statement attached deleting  
inventor(s) named in the prior application,  
see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4c is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of  
the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4c, is considered as  
being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is  
hereby incorporated by reference therein.

6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
(if applicable, all necessary)

a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy

b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)

c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))

9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney

10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)

11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations

12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment

13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
(Should be specifically itemized)

14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application  
Status still proper and desired

15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
(if foreign priority is claimed)

16. ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

## 18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

☒ Customer Number or Bar Code Label 05514 (Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here) or ☐ Correspondence address below

NAME

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Country

Telephone

Fax



CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(c))	31-20 =	11	X \$ 18.00 =	\$198.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 cfr 1.16(b))	4-3 =	1	X \$ 78.00 =	\$78.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable) (37 CFR 1.16(d))			\$260.00 =	\$0
				BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a))	\$760.00
			Total of above Calculations =		\$1036.00
	Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				0
	TOTAL =				\$1036.00

19. Small entity status

- a. ☐ A Small entity statement is enclosed
- b. ☐ A small entity statement was filed in the prior nonprovisional application and such status is still proper and desired.
- c. ☐ Is no longer claimed.

20. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 1036.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.

21. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the recordal fee is enclosed.

22. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit overpayments or charge the following fees to Deposit Account No. 06-1205:

- a. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.16.
- b. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17.
- c. ☐ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.18.

**SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED**

NAME	Jack M. Arnold
SIGNATURE	<i>Jack M. Arnold Reg # 25,823</i>
DATE	March 25, 1999

## OPACITY BASED INTERFERENCE TEXTURE

### Field of Invention

The present invention relates to a method of generating a coloured or shaded  
5 texture to be displayed on a display device or printer.

The invention has been developed primarily for use in generating background  
effects for displayed or printed matter. However, it will be appreciated that the  
textures generated may be applied to any suitable subject, including sprites, lettering,  
and the surfaces of three-dimensional representations.

10

### Background

A number of prior art systems have been developed to generate various types  
of textures. Typically, these systems involve modulation of existing functions, such as  
Perlin noise functions, reaction-diffusion or vector fields. Alternatively, an existing  
15 image may be modulated using these or similar functions. However, such approaches  
tend to be relatively processor intensive, which may be a disadvantage where speed is  
important.

There is an ongoing interest in generating visually interesting textures in a  
relatively simple, fast manner, for use with all types of text and graphics manipulation  
20 and display. In particular, there is an ongoing need for visually interesting  
parameterised textures which can be applied to font characters and relatively easily  
customised for particular applications without the need for large amounts of manual  
input from a user.

### 25 Summary of Invention

The present invention provides a method of generating a coloured or shaded  
texture for images to be displayed on a display device or printed, the method including  
the steps of:

(a) providing a plurality of shape elements, each shape element defining a surface;

(b) providing each of the shape elements with an opacity which varies over its surface;

5 (c) arranging the shape elements in an overlapping fashion; and

(d) rendering the shape elements for output to a printer, storage or a display device, such that the overlapping opacities generate a coloured or shaded texture.

10 Preferably the shape elements are regular geometric shapes, and are all of the same general shape. It is also preferred that the shape elements be of a similar size. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the shape elements are circles.

Preferably, the shape elements are positioned at predetermined points within a closed curve, such as an outline of a font character.

15 Other aspects of the invention are described in the following detailed description.

### Brief Description of Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

20 Figure 1 is a surface plot showing opacity values across a unit square region, determined from a circle centred at one corner with opacity varying from 1 at its centre to 0 at its perimeter;

Figure 2 is a surface plot similar to that in Figure 1, determined from two circles centred at adjacent corners;

25 Figure 3 is a surface plot similar to that shown in Figures 1 and 2, determined from three circles centred at three corners;

Figure 4 is a surface plot similar to that shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3, determined from four circles centred at the corners;

Figure 5 shows a surface plot of opacity values across a unit square region in which the focus is 0;

Figure 6 shows a surface plot similar to that shown in Figure 5, in which the focus is 0.5;

5        Figure 7 shows a shaded texture overlayed with a flat shaded letter "L" (designated 21), generated in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 is a shaded texture similar to that shown in Figure 7, with the overlapping circles rendered using an OVER operator;

10       Figure 9 is a shaded texture similar to that shown in Figure 8, with a focus of 0.95;

Figure 10 is a shaded texture similar to that shown in Figures 8 and 9, with a focus of 1.5, and with the opacities rendered using a PLUSW operator;

15       Figure 11 is a shaded texture similar to that shown in Figures 8 to 10, in which opacity varies from 0.75 at the focal point to 0.25 at the perimeters of the shapes;

Figure 12 is a shaded texture similar to that shown in Figures 8 to 11, in which opacity varies from 0.25 at the focal point to 0.75 at the perimeters of the shapes;

Figure 13 is a schematic diagram of computer apparatus for use in implementing preferred embodiments of the invention;

20       Figure 14 is a flowchart showing the steps involved in implementing a preferred form of the invention; and

Figure 15 is font character "m" to which there has been applied a shaded texture in accordance with the preferred embodiment.

## 25       **Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments**

Referring to the drawings, the preferred embodiment of the invention provides a method of generating a coloured or shaded texture for images to be displayed on a display device or printer. The basic steps in performing the preferred embodiment are set out in the flowchart 1400 of Figure 14. Initially, in step 1401, a plurality of shape

elements are provided. Each shape element defines a surface, and in the preferred form, is a regular polygon or circle. Each of the shaped elements is provided with an opacity in step 1402, and the shape elements are then arranged in an overlapping fashion in step 1403. Usually, the area within which the shape elements are arranged  
5 will be bounded by a closed curve, such as the edges of a font character. Alternatively, if the preferred embodiment is being used as a means of generating a background texture, no boundary other than the edges of the image itself will apply.

The overlapping shape elements are then rendered in step 1404 for output to a printer 1405, display 1407 or memory 1406. It will be appreciated that each of  
10 components 1405, 1406 and 1407 are implemented on a computer system, such as that discussed below in relation to Figure 13.

In the preferred, coloured embodiments, a coloured texture is generated by means of interference in colour space when overlapping shapes of varying opacity are composited. In this way, the resultant texture is effectively encoded in the colour (or  
15 shade) and opacity of the shapes, and is not realised until rendering.

The method requires that a plurality of overlapping shapes be provided, thereby to ensure the requisite interference. Typically, the shape elements are regular geometric shapes, and will usually be of uniform size and shape. However, different sizes and shapes may be mixed to provide varying visually interesting textures.

As shown in the various figures, it is particularly desirable that the shape  
20 elements be circles, although other shape elements such as squares, hexagons or other regular polygons (not shown) may be used to provide different textures.

Each shape has associated with it a focal point 1 defined relative to its perimeter. As shown in Figures 5 and 6, maximum opacity usually occurs at the focal point 1, and decreases towards a perimeter 2 of the circle. Opacity is shown on a  
25 vertical scale 4. As shown in Figure 6, moving the focal point 1 towards the perimeter 2 skews the opacity with relation to the unit square, which, when composited with other shape elements, causes different visually interesting textures to be generated.

The opacity of each shape can vary between its focal point 1 and perimeter 2 according to any suitable function, although linear interpolation is used in the preferred embodiments. The use of linear interpolation helps to ensure a relatively consistent opacity value across the final texture.

5 Consistency of the opacity is also improved when the shapes are relatively evenly distributed across the texture region, and is of particular importance if the texture is to be used for further compositing operations. Figures 1 to 4 show the effects of overlaying opacities of neighbouring circles, each having a focus of 0. In Figure 1, a circle 6 (only one quarter of which is shown) disposed in the horizontal plane and  
10 centred at a first corner 8 of a unit square 10 exhibits a relatively steep opacity gradient 12. Figure 2 adds a circle to an adjacent corner, 14, thereby reducing the overall opacity differential across the unit square as a whole. Figure 3 adds yet another circle, whilst Figure 4 adds a final circle to the last free corner of the unit square 10. As shown in Figure 4, the effect of multiple overlapping circles having relatively constant  
15 spacing and linear opacity gradients tends to produce a relatively constant opacity across the area in which the circles are disposed. There are, in this case, some minor "bumps" associated with the adding of the overlapping circles. However, these do not depart greatly from an opacity of 1. For example, a central bump 16 with an opacity of about 1.2 is the furthest deviation from an opacity of 1.0 across the whole unit square.  
20 An algorithm such as mesh fitting, well known to those skilled in the art, may be used to generate reasonably equidistant points at which to place the shape elements.

A focus parameter dictates the relationship of the focal point 1 to its associated perimeter 2. In a preferred embodiment, a default value of 0 indicates that the focal point 1 is at the circle's centre, as shown in Figure 5, whilst a value of 1 indicates that  
25 the focal point 1 is on the perimeter of the circle. Figure 6 shows the case where the focal point 1 is shifted 0.25 units towards the perimeter 2.

In the preferred form, the available focus parameter values vary between the centre of the circle and the perimeter 2, although in other embodiments the focus parameters can extend beyond this range to allow focal points outside the perimeter 2.

Varying the focus parameter results in colour and opacity discontinuities which can give an impression of substantial shape not offered by other texture-generation algorithms. For example, in Figure 9 there are shown discontinuities 18 in brightness as the colours and opacities "wrap" around. This occurs as composited opacities which exceed a predetermined maximum opacity respectively are remapped to a lower opacity. An analogous colour "wrapping" takes place as colours are composited in combination with varying opacities. For focal points 1 which exceed a focus parameter of 1.0, this "wrapping" can become more noticeable, as shown in Figure 10. The sharp black-white discontinuities 20 are examples of this. In Figures 7 to 10, there appear regions of gradually changing shade 22, which imply solidity or three-dimensionality.

The colour of each component shape is independent of the opacity function used, and may be a flat colour, a colour blend, or even a shade. Flat colour is preferred due to ease of implementation, although other visually interesting patterns may be achieved by varying the colours of the various shape elements. Various compositing operators may be used to calculate overlapping shape opacity, and include those typically used in computer graphics, such as: OVER (Figures 8 and 12), XOR, PLUSC (Figures 7, 9, 11), and PLUSW (Figure 10). It will be appreciated that the PLUSC operator causes a colour component to clamp on overflow, whilst the PLUSW operator results in wrapping of the colour component on overflow. The PLUSW operator is of particular interest, because it introduces colour discontinuity resulting from colour wrapping without introducing opacity discontinuities. This is why the texture in Figure 10 appears smoother, as shown in region 23, without the opacity discontinuities introduced by other operators.

Referring to Figure 11, there is shown a texture generated by the method of the invention, whereby the opacity at the focal point is 0.75, and the opacity of the perimeter is 0.25. This results in definite opacity discontinuities 24 at the edges of circles, because the opacity of each circle does not taper to 0 at the perimeter. Figure 12 illustrates a similar arrangement, in which the opacity is 0.75 at the perimeter and 0.25 at the focal point, composited using an OVER operator. The relatively high



opacity at the edge of each circle generates even more distinct opacity discontinuities 26 than are shown in Figure 11. These examples demonstrate the quite different effects which can be generated by altering a relatively small number of parameters.

5 The colour space in which the overlapping shapes are rendered has a direct bearing on the resultant texture. CIE L\*a\*b\*, a colour space based on the human eye's sensitivity to colour, is the preferred choice of colour space, as it results in colours combining in a non-intuitive way to produce visually interesting results. However, the method will work for other colour spaces commonly used in computer graphics, such as RGB or CMY, and can give visually different results for each.

10 Varying any of the many perimeters of the shape elements will correspondingly vary the resultant texture. Accordingly, the size of the shape elements, the geometric shapes represented, the density of the shape elements, the opacities and opacity gradients as well as the colour space and compositing operators, can be selected and altered at will to generate interesting textures.

15 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the shaded texture described is applied within a closed curve defined by a boundary. One particular application of this embodiment is shown in Figure 15, in which an outline 1500 of a font character "m" has been filled with a texture 1501 generated in accordance with one of the preferred embodiments described above. The shape elements (circles 1502 in this embodiment) 20 are positioned within the outline 1500, either randomly or by means of a known point distributing method such as wave-propagation from boundary points. It will be appreciated that the relatively low processor requirements for filling the outline of a font character means that font textures can be generated and manipulated by users "on the fly". Also, new texture parameters falling within the scope of the present invention 25 can be defined and immediately applied to existing text characters, or to text characters immediately as they are typed or otherwise input by an operator.

The preferred embodiments of the invention are typically implemented as a computer application program hosted on the Windows™ operating system developed by the Microsoft Corporation. However, those skilled in the art will recognise that the

described embodiment can be implemented on computer systems hosted by other operating systems. For example, the respective embodiments can be performed on computer systems running Unix, OS/2, and DOS. The application program has a user interface that includes menu items and controls that respond to mouse and keyboard operations. The application program has the ability to transmit data to one or more printers either directly connected to the host computer or accessed over a network. The application program also has the ability to transmit and receive data to a connected digital communications network (for example, the internet).

The preferred embodiment of the invention can be practiced using a conventional general-purpose computer system, such as the computer system 1340 shown in Figure 13. The application program is implemented as software executed on the computer system 1340.

The computer system 1340 comprises a computer module 1341, input devices such as a keyboard 1342 and mouse 1343, and output devices including a printer 1357 and a display device 1356. A modulator/demodulator (modem) transceiver device 1352 is used by the computer module 1341 for communicating to and from a communications network, which is accessed via a telephone line or other functional medium. The modem 1352 can be used to attain access to the internet, and other network systems.

The computer module 1341 typically includes at least one processor unit 1345, a memory unit 1346 formed from semiconductor random access memory (RAM) and read only memory (ROM), input/output (I/O) interfaces including a video interface 1347 and an I/O interface 1348 for the keyboard 1342 and mouse 1343.

A storage device 1349 is provided and typically includes a hard disk drive 1353 and a floppy disk drive 1354. A CD-ROM drive 1355 is typically provided as a non-volatile source of data. The components 1345 to 1349 and 1353 to 1355 of the computer module 1341 communicate via an interconnecting bus 1350 in a manner which results in a conventional mode of operation of a computer system 1340 as is well known to those in the relevant art. Examples of computers on which the embodiments can be practiced include IBM-PC and compatibles, and some sparcstations.

Typically the application program of the preferred embodiment is stored on the hard disk drive 1353 and controlled using the processor 1345. Intermediate storage of the program, print list and any data fetched from the network can be accomplished using the semiconductor memory 1346, in concert with the hard disk drive 1353 as  
5 required. In some instances, the application program can be supplied to the user encoded on a CD-ROM or floppy disc, or alternatively can be read by the user from the network by the modem device 1352.

A major advantage of the present invention is that the generated textures do not rely upon modulation of existing functions, such as Perlin noise functions, reaction-  
10 diffusion, or vector fields. Furthermore, source images for use with such modulation are not required, which results in the method requiring relatively little in the way of memory or processor resources when implemented on a computer system. As well as the visually interesting results obtainable by the invention, the potential reduction in computer resources provides an additional advantage over prior art coloured or shaded  
15 texture generation schemes.

Although the invention has been described with reference to a number of specific examples, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention may be embodied in many other forms.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A method of generating a coloured or shaded texture for images to be displayed on a display device or printed, the method including the steps of:

5 (a) providing a plurality of shape elements, each shape element defining a surface;

(b) providing each of the shape elements with an opacity which varies over its surface;

(c) arranging the shape elements in an overlapping fashion; and

10 (d) rendering the shade elements for output to a printer or display device, such that the overlapping opacities generate a coloured or shaded texture.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the shape elements are regular geometric shapes.

15

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein each of the shape elements is of the same general shape.

4. A method according to claim 2, wherein the shape elements are of a similar size.

20

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein the shape elements are circles.

6. A method according to claim 4, wherein the shape elements include squares, hexagons, or other regular polygons.

25

7. A method according to claim 1, further including the step of assigning a focal point to each of the shape elements, wherein the opacity of each shape varies with distance from the focal point.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein each focal point is located within its associated shape element.

5 9. A method according to claim 8, wherein each focal point is located at or adjacent to a centre of its associated shape element.

10. A method according to claim 7, wherein the opacity at any given point within each shape element is determined by the distance of that point from the focal point.

10

11. A method according to claim 7, wherein opacity of each shape element varies between the focal point and the perimeter of the shape element in accordance with a predetermined function.

15 12. A method according to claim 10, wherein the predetermined function is exponential or linear.

13. A method according claim 1, wherein at least some of the shape elements have a colour component associated with them.

20

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein the colour components vary from shape element to shape element.

15. A method according to claim 13, wherein the colour component of each shape  
25 element varies across its surface.

16. A method according to claim 13, further including the step of varying the colour components of the shape elements over time, and periodically rendering the shape elements.

17. A method according to claim 16, wherein the colour components are varied in a cyclic fashion.

5 18. A method according to claim 17, wherein a period associated with the cyclic colour change is selected at random for each shape element.

19. A method according to claim 1, further including the step of varying the opacity of one or more of the shape elements over time, and periodically rendering the  
10 shape elements.

20. A method according to claim 16, wherein the opacity is varied in a cyclic fashion.

15 21. A method according to claim 17, wherein a period associated with the cyclic opacity change is selected at random for each shape element.

22. A method according to claim 1, further including the step of applying the coloured or shaded texture within a boundary defined by a closed curve.

20

23. A method according to claim 22, wherein the closed curve is defined by a font character outline.

24. Apparatus for generating a coloured or shaded texture for images to be  
25 displayed on a display device or printed, the apparatus including:

(a) delivery means for providing a plurality of shape elements, each of the shape elements defining a surface and having an opacity which varies across that surface;

(b) arrangement means for arranging the shape elements in an overlapping fashion on a background page;

(c) rendering means for rendering the shape elements such that the overlapping opacities generate a coloured or shaded texture;

5 (d) output means for outputting the coloured or shaded texture to a printer or display device.

25. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the shape elements are regular geometric shapes.

10

26. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the shape elements are circles.

15

27. Apparatus according to claim 22, further including assignment means for assigning a focal point to each of the shape elements, such that the opacity of each shape element varies with distance from the focal point.

28. Apparatus according to claim 27, wherein the assignment means assign the focal points to areas within the respective shape elements.

20 29. A method of producing a printed product including a laminar substrate formed from paper, card or other reproduction medium, the method including the steps of:

(a) providing a plurality of shape elements, each shape element defining a surface;

25 (b) providing each of the shape elements with an opacity which varies across its surface;

(c) arranging the shape elements in an overlapping fashion;

(d) rendering the shape elements such that the overlapping opacities generate a coloured or shaded texture; and

(e) printing or otherwise applying otherwise applied the coloured or shaded texture to the laminar substrate.

30. A computer storage medium bearing one or more computer software programs  
5 for execution on a computer, the computer software program or programs including  
compiled or uncompiled software instructions for implementing a method of generating  
a coloured or shaded texture to be displayed on a display device, stored or printed,  
including instructions for implementing the following steps:

(a) providing a plurality of shape elements, each shape element defining a  
10 surface;

(b) providing each of the shape elements with an opacity which varies  
across its surface;

(c) arranging the shape elements in an overlapping fashion;

(d) rendering the shape elements such that the overlapping opacities  
15 generate a coloured or shaded texture.

31. A computer storage medium according to claim 28, wherein the program or  
programs stored thereon include instructions for implementing the additional step of  
displaying the coloured or shaded texture on a display device associated with the  
20 computer, storing the coloured or shaded texture on storage means associated with the  
computer or printing the coloured or shaded texture on a printer associated with the  
computer.

25



# OPACITY BASED INTERFERENCE TEXTURE

## ABSTRACT

5

A method and apparatus for generating a coloured or shaded texture for images to be displayed on a display device or printed. The method includes the step of providing a plurality of shape elements, each of which defines a surface. Each of the shape elements also has an associated opacity which varies across its surface. The shape elements are arranged in an overlapping fashion and then rendered for output to a printer or display device. The overlapping opacities and opacity gradients provide a visually interesting coloured or shaded texture. Preferably the shape elements are circles and the opacity is applied as a cone-shaped function tapering to zero opacity at its edges.

10

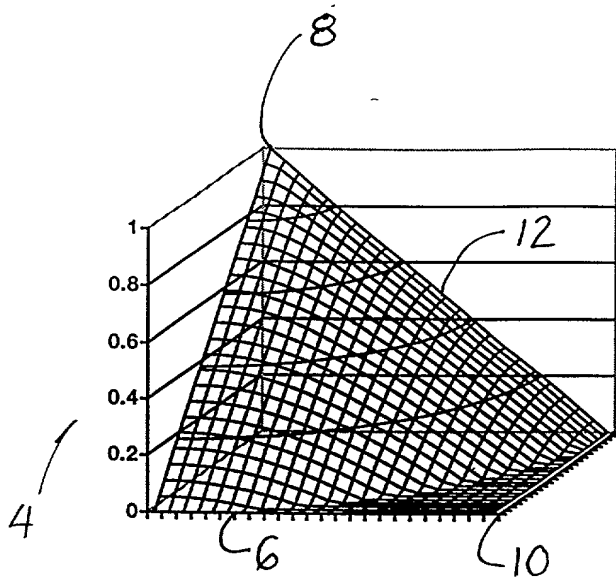


FIGURE 1

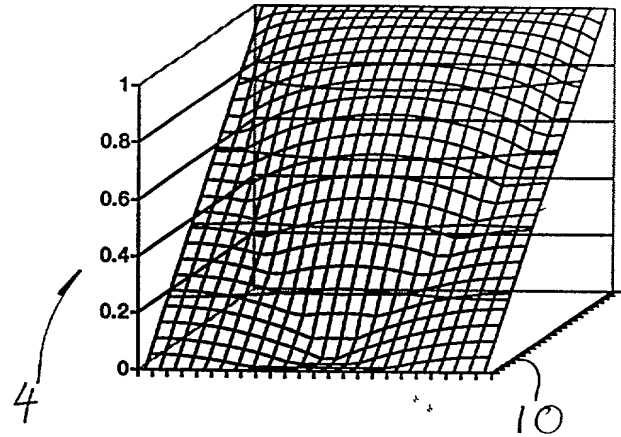


FIGURE 2

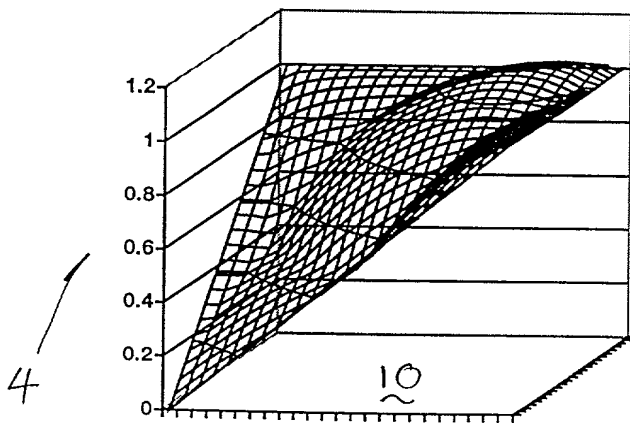


FIGURE 3

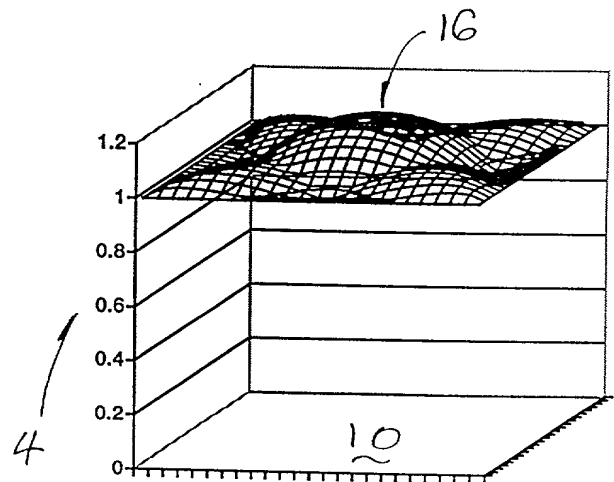


FIGURE 4

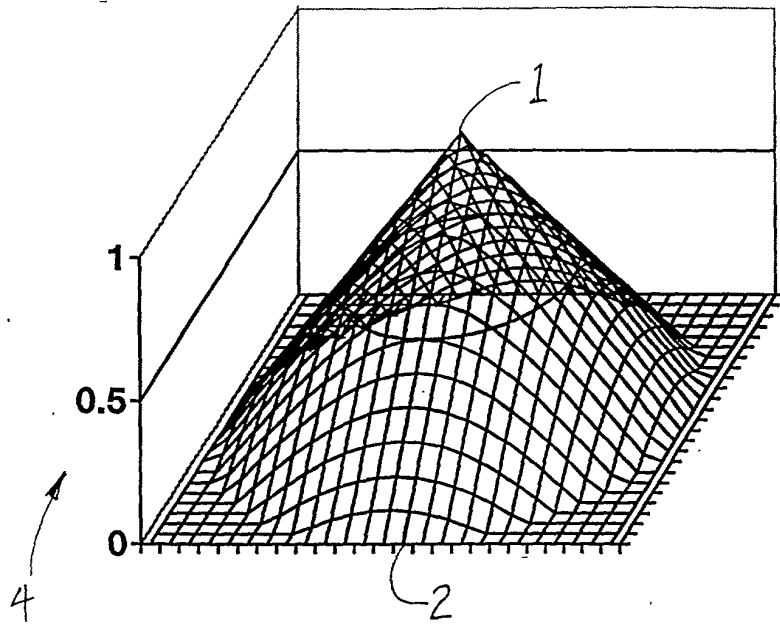


FIGURE 5

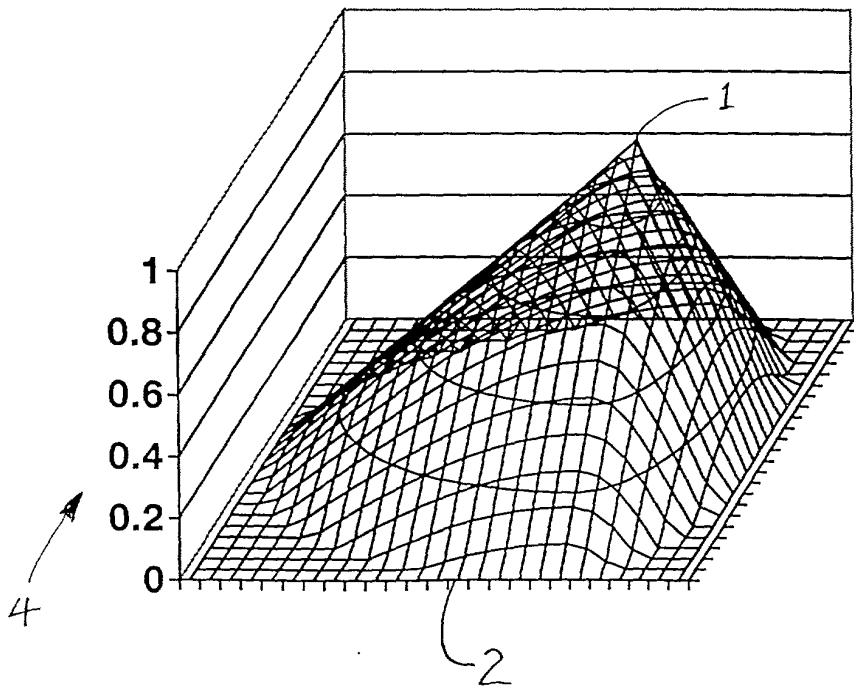


FIGURE 6

Figure 7

Figure 8

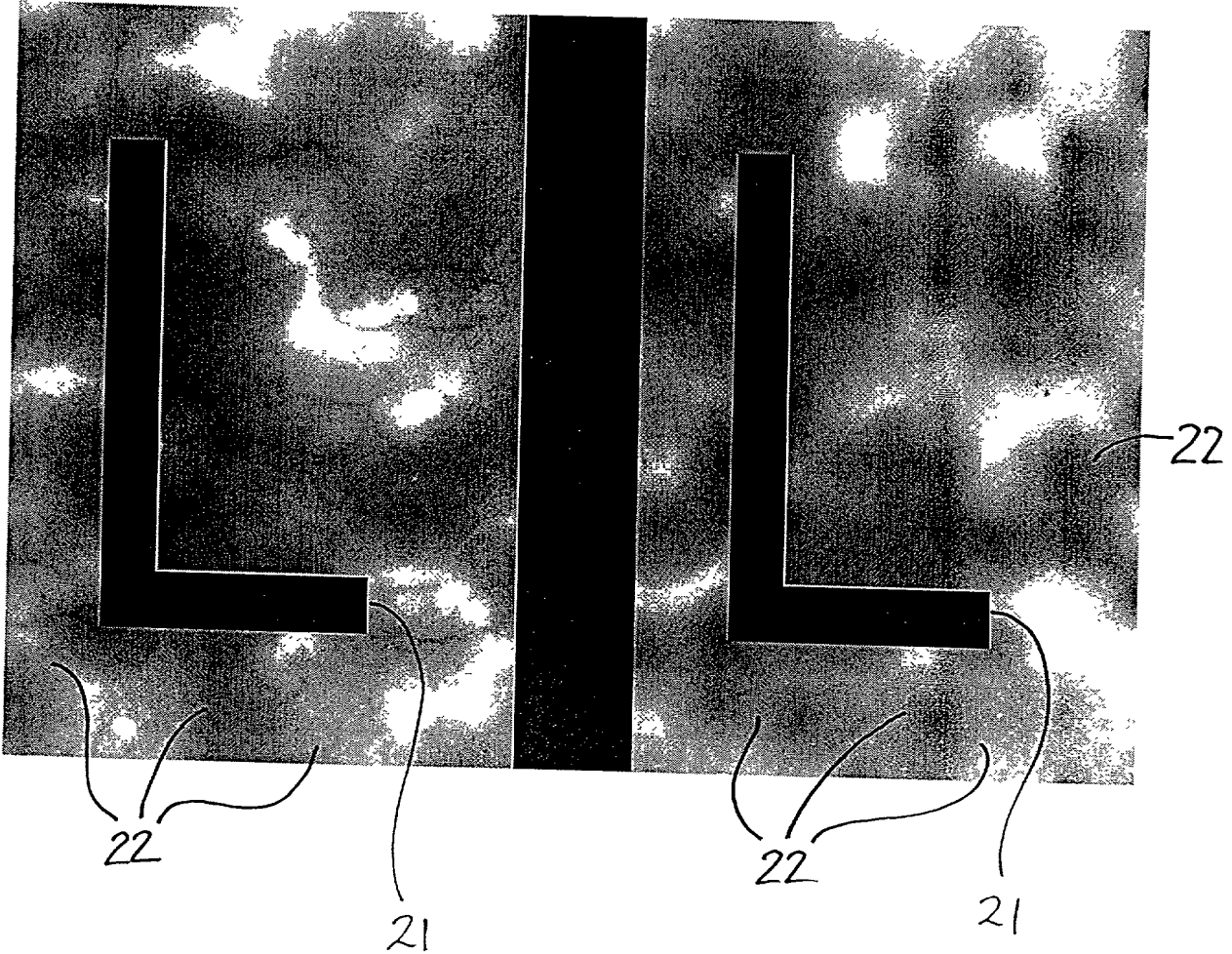


Figure 9

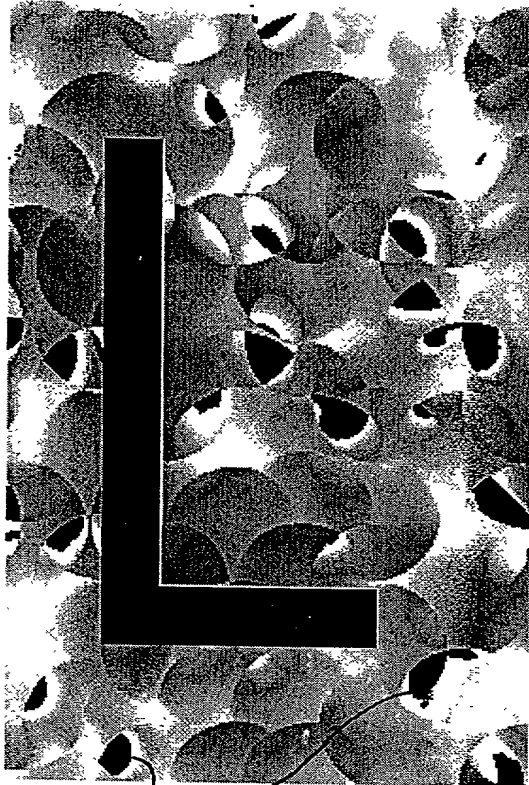
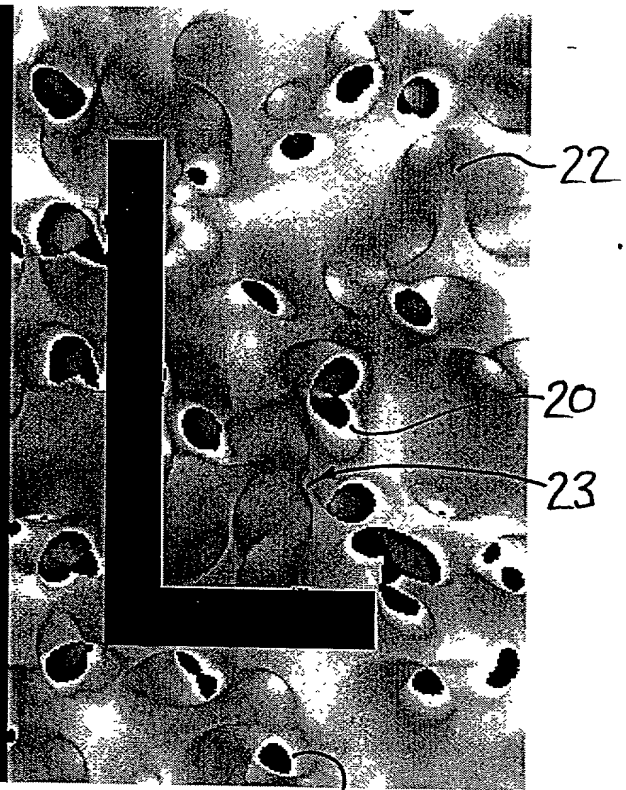


Figure 10



18

20

Figure 11

Figure 12

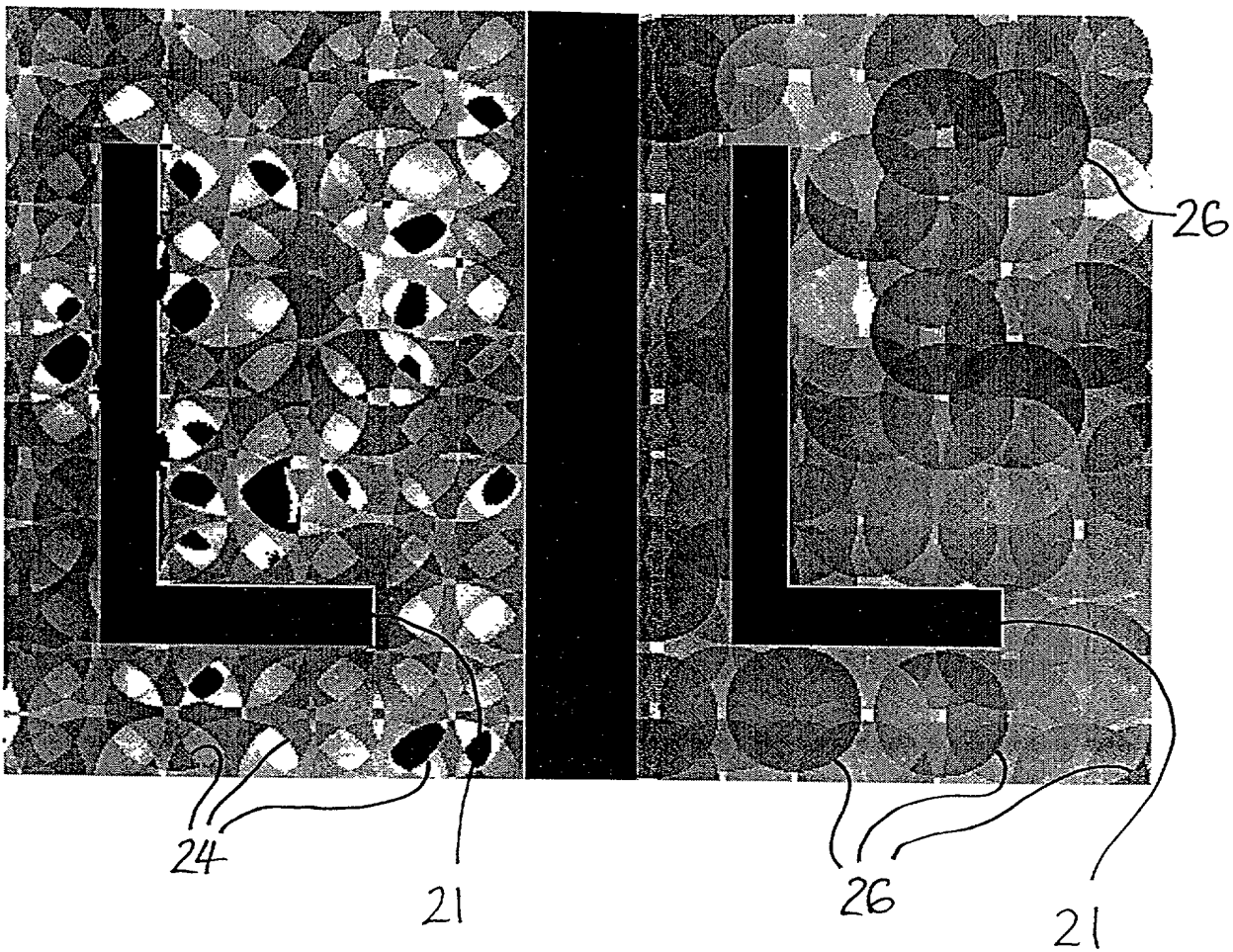


FIGURE 13

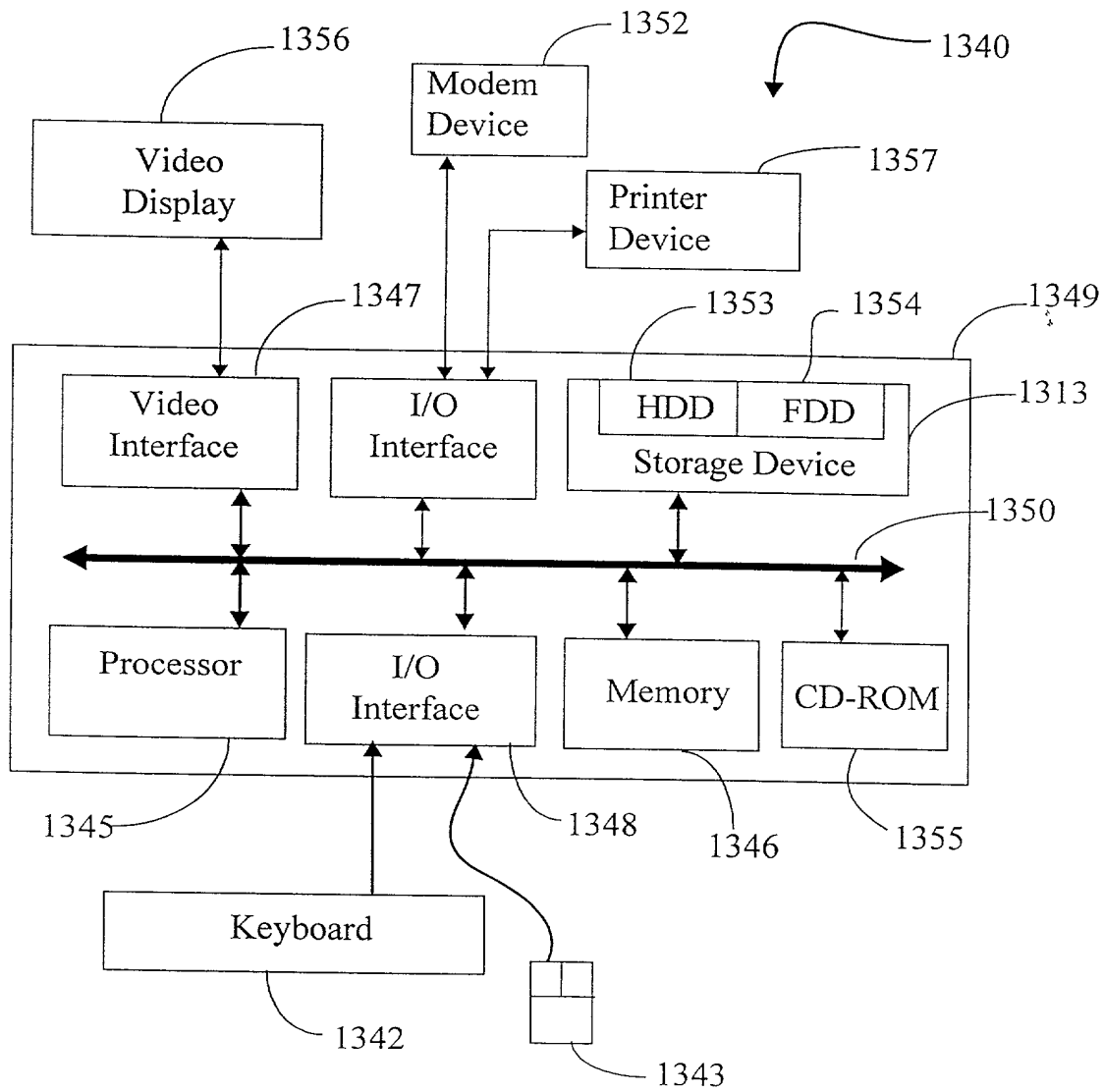
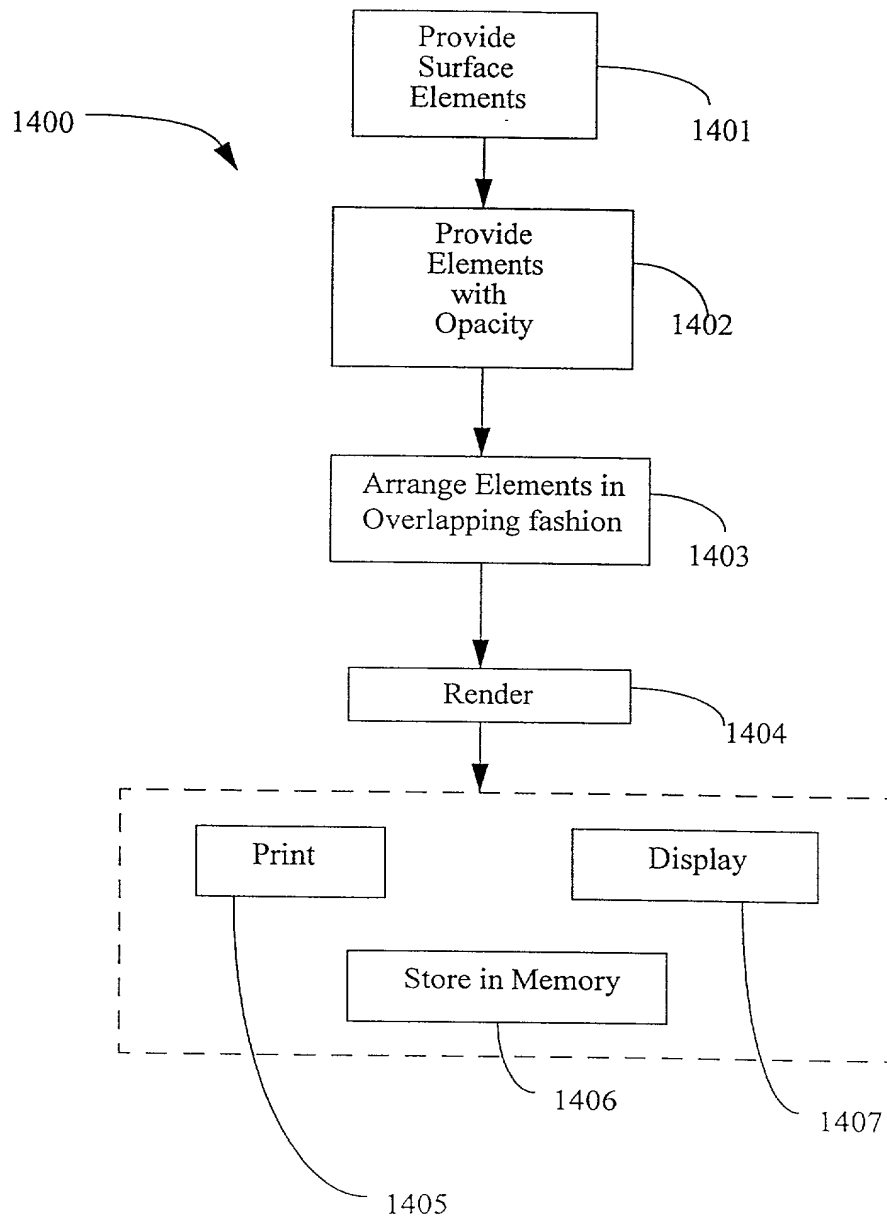


FIGURE 14





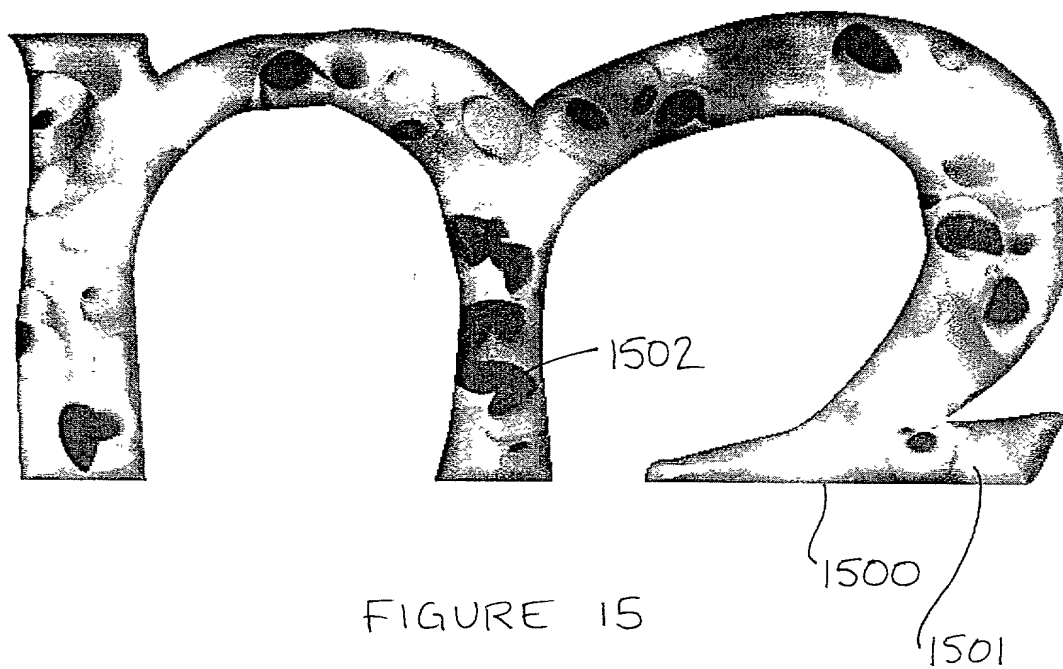


FIGURE 15

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR PATENT APPLICATION

(Page 1)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled \_\_\_\_\_

OPACITY BASED INTERFERENCE TEXTURE

the specification of which ☒ is attached hereto ☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application No. or PCT International Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designates at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Country	Application No.	Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)	(Yes/No) Priority Claimed
Australia	PP2650	March 27, 1998	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

Application No.	Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)	Status (Patented, Pending, Abandoned)
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I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the firm and Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to the address associated with that Customer Number:

**FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO**  
Customer Number: 05514

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of Sole or First Inventor Cameron Bolitho Browne

Inventor's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Citizen/Subject of Australia

Residence 75 George Street, Burleigh Heads, Queensland 4221,  
Australia

Post Office Address Canon Kabushiki Kaisha  
30-2, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan